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ABSTRACT

This document on housing for the physically disabled contains four parts: a commentary; a list of bibliographical references for the commentary; a resource guide; and a selected bibliography of government publications. The commentary portion discusses the psychological, social, and physical problems which physical disability presents to the individual; describes the effect of affordable, accessible housing on that individuals' well-being; and describes relevant federal and state (Pennsylvania) legislation from 1954 to 1988 with emphasis on the Fair Housing Act of 1988. In addition, reasons for lack of effectiveness of earlier legislation, such as lack of protection against discrimination, are summarizes; an illustrated description of adaptations to wheelchair living designed into a model home by the South Carolina Vocational Department is provided; and the concepts of universal design, adaptable housing, design for the life span, and alternative living arrangements are explained. The commentary concludes with the observation that solutions to virtually every housing problem known to the disabled can be found in one place or another in the United States and the need is for much wider availability of these solutions based on societal acceptance of the disabled as fully valid human beings. The bibliography contains 19 references. The resource guide includes lists of Federal, State (Pennsylvania), and local (Chester County) agencies, commissions, boards, and offices; Federal and State Senators and Representatives; local information referral services; local nursing homes and subsidized and private sector housing; Philadelphia area contractors for home/van modifications; catalogs of products used by the disabled; government-approved books and resource guides; federal and state legislation impacting the disabled; and a source for federal grants and information on standards and databases. The government bibliography contains 26 entries published between 1947 and 1988. Listed by sources, the entries include title, author, publisher, corporate source, a brief description, and access numbers. (KM)

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HOUSING FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

A Commentary, Resource Guide and Selected Bibliography

Prepared for
The Coalition of Active Disabled of Chester County, Inc.

by

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L643 - Government Documents
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August 22, 1989
Assignment Three

EC 233405

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COMMENTARY

The purposes of this section include the following:

1. An introduction to the psychological, social and physical problems which physical disability presents to an individual.

2. A description of the role of affordable, accessible housing in the overall well-being of an individual with a physical disability, including the interplay between housing and other aspects of life.

3. A description of major legislation concerning housing for the disabled.

4. A description of what has been achieved by and for the disabled in the area of housing, including the various options which presently exist here and abroad.

5. An opinion as to what should be done to solve these problems.

Although the term "physical disability" certainly includes sensory impairments, this paper will focus on motor impairments because these are more closely related to problems with standard housing. Like much of the literature on physical disability, this paper will focus on the problems of those who depend on wheelchairs for mobility because their problems are the most comprehensive. Although we will present facts taken from government documents to support our opinions, much of this paper simply represents our own opinions based on reading, conversations with disabled people and personal experience with temporary disability. The basic point of view represented in this paper is that the social, psychological and physical world we all live in would be a much better one if society would do all that is needed to embrace and integrate the physically disabled into the mainstream of every aspect of life. We the able-bodied need to share the insights of the physically disabled as much as they need to share ours. An example of this is their less physique-centered value system.

A simple testimony to the relatively sad state of present treatment of physically disabled people is the contrast between the percentage of United States adults with mobility impairments (about 10%) and the obviously much smaller number of such persons visible in public. Here is another example. According to the 1980 Census there were 45,000 people in Chester County with disabilities of all types. A needs survey was conducted by placing questionnaires in public places. There were only seven responses. It is reasonable to conclude from this that disabled people don't get out of their dwelling places or into public places very often. Those that never saw the survey forms had the greatest needs. However, Chester County concluded from response to the survey that very little need existed.

A 1986 study by the Bureau of the Census presents some interesting facts. Out of 181 million non-instutitionalized persons over age 15, there were 21.8 million under age 65 who had some type of functional limitation. Six million of these had a severe limitation. Including those over age 65 there were: 19.2 million who had difficulty walking a quarter of a mile; 8 million who couldn't walk a quarter of a mile at all; 18.1 million who couldn't walk up a flight of stairs without resting; 5.2 million who couldn't walk up a flight of stairs at all.[1] For their own benefit, people should be more sympathetic about the needs of the mobility impaired. Most people fall into one of two categories:

1. They have experienced or will experience temporary or permanent mobility impairment.
2. They are closely associated with someone in category number one.

PART 1

A discussion of the social, psychological and physical problems resulting from disability is necessary to put in perspective the problems posed by inappropriate housing situations. The onset of physical disability, as for example through spinal cord injury, brings about numerous changes in a person's life. If the spinal cord is severely damaged, the individual will be unable to feel, move or control anything below the level of injury, and this often includes the hands. The individual may therefore feel that his or her sense of identity, attractiveness, autonomy and self-worth are at least threatened. All the more primitive bases for self-confidence, such as ability to run away, to fight, to manipulate the environment, are gone. In spite of this it is possible to feel self-worth, to be useful, to control one's life, to give and receive love, to experience adventure and in general to live a life that in one way or another is everything a life should ideally be. This is because as individuals and as a society we have begun to realize that there is much more on which to base our lives and institutions than primitive instincts. Physically disabled individuals find it necessary to develop a new value system and new ways of doing things and society needs to do (and is doing) the same. However, because of erroneous concepts, attitudes and feelings which most people entertain toward physical deformity and/or disability, and because the disabled person himself may still share some of these attitudes, and because these attitudes have very concrete results in the structure of the man-made legal, social and physical environment, most disabled people live lives which fall more or less short of what is possible.

The most unfortunate disabled people are those who are forced to live in nursing homes because they are unable to find an independent living situation. There, their lives are nearly devoid of autonomy, privacy, possessions, challenge, usefulness and even the opportunity to learn to care for their own bodies. A government publication characterizes nursing homes as "places of transfer from social to psychological death."[2] This is not to say that some psychologically resourceful individuals do not survive such situations, but even for those who do, it must be a miserable life. Even homeless people frequently prefer the uncomfortable freedom of the street to the confinement of an institution.

Somewhat more fortunate are those who by reason of government funding or insurance have obtained usable housing and attendant care if needed, but are unemployed because of disincentives to employment in government funding or because of negative attitudes on the part of potential employers, or perhaps because there is no accessible, affordable transportation to an available job. Under such circumstances, worthwhile volunteer work may be the best presently available option. Some persons may be unable to accept an available job because the time and energy required to carry out all the activities of daily living (ADL as they are referred to in the literature) without the aid of an attendant may leave very little time or energy available for employment. As will be discussed in the next section, the services of an attendant are a necessary part of a workable housing situation for some disabled people.

PART 2

Appropriately adapted housing is the first physical requirement for independent disabled living. It makes possible everything that is missing in an institutional setting - privacy, autonomy, possessions, challenge, usefulness. These are especially important to the disabled person because his or her psychological sense of these things is threatened by the disability itself. Challenge is the exception here. Disability makes any activity more challenging. Adaptations to housing can make complete independence possible or at least minimize the need for attendant care. Adapted housing helps the disabled person to maximize his or her overall contribution to society, so it behooves society to make adapted housing available.

For those who need it, attendant care is an integral part of "independent" living (among the disabled, the word "independent" can simply mean being in charge of one's life). It is not a negative thing if the attendant is caring but respectful of the disabled client's autonomy. It can be a

worthwhile human relationship and is certainly better than the dehumanization of over-reliance on high-tech gadgets and machines. It can free up time for productive and satisfying employment. Many authors writing on the subject of disability (often from experience) as well as several disabled people we have talked with, have pointed out some important problems with attendants. It is often hard to find one, and harder to find one who is reliable. Some are not honest. If a disabled person resorts to a home health care agency to obtain care, he or she loses control over the caregiver. These problems need to be resolved because an appropriate kind and degree of attendant care is often the key variable in coping with a less than perfectly adapted environment.

Affordability is an important issue with regard to housing for disabled people. Their financial difficulties can be legion. Hospitalization and rehabilitation following a disabling accident typically costs $100,000 or more and those that have insurance often find that they are left with a debt of $20,000 or more. Equipment is very expensive. An electric wheelchair usually costs $5,000 or more, breaks down frequently and must be replaced approximately every 5 years. Attendant care from an agency can cost $13 per hour. Physical therapy costs around $40 per hour. Not many employed people can afford expenses of this magnitude, but only about one-third of all physically disabled people are employed on a full-time basis. In spite of their large financial need many can't afford to make money because they would lose government benefits which pay for attendant care and equipment. This is absurd government policy which is costing the taxpayer money. Average salaries of employed physically disabled people are low because so many employers exclude them from well-paying jobs where "image" counts.

PART 3

Finding affordable and accessible housing has always been an enormous problem for the physically disabled. Affordable and accessible housing is necessary for the disabled to live independently. Some problems which prevent the disabled from getting the housing they need are lower incomes, the fears of rental landlords who believe other tenants would object to living in close proximity with the disabled, and who also fear they would have to make expensive accommodations to their existing facilities. Another major problem is financing; most existing housing is built for the mass market and does not take into consideration those people who live in wheelchairs (doorways are narrow, etc.). Acquiring mortgages is difficult because the disabled have lower incomes and in

many cases lenders require special guarantees of repayment.[3] Following is a brief discussion of federal legislation since 1954, which has to a degree helped the disabled acquire adequate housing, which in turn facilitates independent living.

The **Housing Act of 1954** revealed problems that the physically disabled had with acquiring housing. This provided planning grants which local governmental agencies could use to fund research and to study the housing needs of the disabled within local communities.

The **Housing Act of 1959**, under Section 202, provided 40-year federal mortgage loans to finance construction of new housing or rehabilitation of existing structures. These loans also provided other services, such as homemaker, counseling and referral services, and transportation to social services.

Previous to 1978, **Section 202** loans were distributed by the HUD central office. This policy ended on March 1, 1978. Under the new policy, Section 202 loans are approved by Congress each year and distributed by HUD's field offices.

Other major sections of the **Housing Act of 1959** are **Section 231**, which provides mortgage insurance for new or rehabilitated rental housing for the disabled and **Section 235**, which provides monthly payments to assist families with lower incomes, including the disabled.[4]

The **Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Section 106 (b)**, provides funds for planning expenses of housing projects, such as surveys, market analyses and site studies.

The **Community Development Block Grant Program**, under new regulations enacted on March 1, 1978, expanded the eligibility of non-profit groups for federal funding if the funding had a major benefit to the disabled.

Title II of the **Housing and Community Development Act of 1974**, which amends the **Housing Act of 1937**, provides housing assistance payments to low income families to help them obtain housing. Local communities are also eligible for funds to cover financing, purchasing, and constructing or rehabilitating rental property for low income families. Under the **Housing and Community Development Act of 1974**, FHA insured loans could be obtained for improvement to available housing for the disabled.

As of August 1968, all federally funded buildings must conform to the **Architectural Barriers Act, 1968**. This act provides that buildings which are funded by the federal government must be accessible for the physically disabled person. **Section 502** of the **Rehabilitation Act of 1973** authorized the

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. This board ensures compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act by federal agencies; it sets minimum guidelines for standards, and it ensures that waivers of the Architectural Barriers Act by the Secretary of HUD are consistent with current law.

The **Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504**, states that "no qualified handicapped individual shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Section 8 of the **Housing and Community Development Act of 1974** provides rental assistance to disabled persons. Under Section 8, disabled persons who are unemployed or earning less than the area's median income, are eligible to receive rent subsidies which enable them to limit their rental expenditures to 25% of their income.[5]

The **Farmers Home Administration** of the **U. S. Department of Agriculture** has three laws aimed at housing in rural communities:

1. **FmHA, Section 515**, provides direct government housing loans for new construction, purchase, and rehabilitation of housing in rural and small areas.
2. **FmHA, Section 502**, provides loans to low and moderate income persons in rural areas.
3. **FmHA, Section 504**, provides loans to very low income persons, including elderly and disabled to repair or improve homes with health and safety hazards.[6]

The legislation from 1954 to 1974 was helpful, but not very effective in ensuring accessible and affordable housing for physically disabled persons for three reasons:

1. The first is that although the physically disabled are covered under the **Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504**, which prohibits discrimination under any program or activity that is federally funded, they are not protected under the **1968 Fair Housing Act**, which bars discrimination in the sale or rental of housing based on sex, color, race, religion or national origin, regardless if the property is federally funded or not.
    a. Many physically disabled people are denied housing because their disability is considered "unattractive" by others. Rental agents fear costly renovations and are afraid of the reactions of other residents.
    b. When purchasing property the physically disabled are often required to provide additional guarantees of payment and are often denied rights of purchase solely because they are physically disabled.
2. The second deterrent to the physically disabled is the inability to find housing without architectural barriers, which prevent access to most housing.

3. The final deterrent is the lack of legal recourse that physically disabled people can rely upon when they are confronted with discrimination.[7]

Since 1954, civil rights activists and legislators have been trying to pass housing legislation that would include persons with disabilities. Finally, on September 1988, President Reagan signed the **Fair Housing Act (HR 1158, 100 PL-430)**. Unlike previous legislation the **Fair Housing Act** is comprehensive and authoritative. This law is comprehensive because it applies to private as well as federally funded dwellings. It is authoritative because it gives disabled people who have been discriminated against strong legal recourse. The **Fair Housing Act** makes it unlawful to discriminate in the sale or rental of any dwelling because a person has a disability. Under this law the disabled cannot be denied requests for reasonable changes to existing facilities at the disabled person's expense and cannot be denied reasonable changes to existing rules, policies, practices or services.

Public-use and common-use areas of new multi-family dwellings must be accessible to and usable by physically disabled persons; all doors must be wide enough to allow passage of persons in wheelchairs. Some of the other standards new multi-family dwellings must meet are accessible light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, reinforcements in bathroom walls for installation of grab bars, and kitchens and bathrooms large enough to accommodate wheelchairs.

The anti-discrimination provisions for the disabled apply to all units in "multi-family dwellings." A multi-family dwelling is a building consisting of four or more units. Builders who comply with the requirements of the **American National Standards** for buildings and facilities for the disabled satisfy the requirements of the law.

What the **Fair Housing Act** includes that previous legislation does not is strong legal recourse that any physically disabled person who has been discriminated against can follow. With previous legislation, such as the **Housing Act of 1968**, HUD could only act as a mediator when disputes arose. The Justice Department could bring lawsuits only when it found a "pattern or practice" of housing discrimination. It was up to an individual who felt he had been discriminated against to bring his own suit, which was costly and laborious.

Under the **Fair Housing Act** there are two methods for resolving a disupute: an administrative-law-judge procedure within HUD or a full-blown trial in federal court. Under the guidelines of the administrative-law-judge procedure, a complaint is reviewed by the HUD secretary; if it cannot be settled by HUD, one can refer the case to the attorney general for civil

action. Under this law HUD has a limited number of days to resolve the dispute before other enforcement mechanisms are enacted. If a case goes to civil court, HUD will represent the individual. The defendant is subject to fines, injunctions and punitive damages. If the federal court route is chosen, the court decision prevails.[8]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION

Most states have some anti-discrimination housing legislation which prohibits discrimination against the disabled. Usually state laws are patterned after federal legislation. Pennsylvania's anti-discrimination housing legislation for the disabled was passed September 1, 1965. This act "requires that certain buildings and facilities constructed with Commonwealth funds adhere to certain principles, standards, and specifications to make the same accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped and providing for enforcement."[10]

This law has been amended three times since its enactment. **P.L. 459, No. 235**, May 17, 1972, changed requirements for rest rooms. **P.L. 658, No. 216**, October 2, 1974, extended provisions of the Act to include additional buildings. **P.L. 928, No. 176**, July 9, 1976, created an Advisory Board and added to the powers of the Secretary of Labor and Industry.

With the advent of the **Fair Housing Act of 1988**, many states including Pennsylvannia will be amending their laws to conform with federal legislation.

PART 4

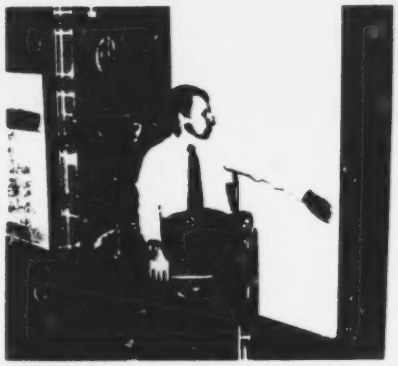
Following is a description of the adaptations to wheelchair living which were designed into a model house built by the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. The features start with an extra wide carport followed by a ramp to the front door which is hidden so as not to advertise the vulnerability of the occupant. The 36" wide interior doors glide with a light touch into wall cavities. A central vacuum makes it unnecessary to handle anything but a hose and an attachment. Closets contain carousels such as those used in dry cleaning establishments. One of the shower units is of the roll-in type and the other has a seat with a hand-held head and conveniently located controls. The bathroom is large enough for maneuverability. The vanity around the sink allows one to roll under it and has drawers on the side. The mirror is angled downward. Grab bars are located around the toilet. Windows are at an appropriate height. The kitchen features counters, cabinets and a side-opening oven, all at the ideal height. The roll-under range-top has four burners

at the front of the counter. The washer and dryer are front-opening. Switches and electrical outlets are at a convenient height. There is a large patio surrounded by raised planter boxes with a built-in sprinkling system. Some pictures of this model house are on the two following pages.[11]

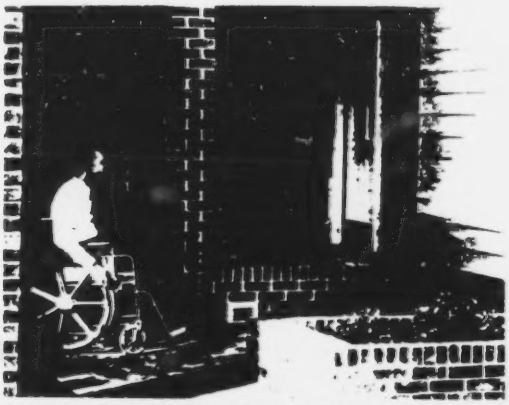
The house described above is totally dedicated to the wheelchair user, but we have found three other approaches promoted in government publications which overlap with each other and complement each other. These concepts are "universal design," "adaptable housing" and "design for the life span." The idea behind "universal design" is that many of the products and designs which have been created for use by disabled or elderly people will have advantages for the able-bodied population. Curb cuts and ramps are useful to everyone. Most people would prefer a spacious bathroom and so on. It also recognizes that many products such as the side-by-side refrigerator/freezer and the closet carousel which were designed for the general population are very helpful to the disabled. Design features which reduce the need for physical strength and dexterity tend to make houses and other products easier for everyone to use.[12]

A related concept is "adaptable housing." It was developed in response to dissatisfaction with the practice of building small numbers of highly specialized units for disabled living. The building industry was unhappy with the losses occurring from unrented units. Disabled people were of course unhappy about the difficulty of finding one of these few accessible units. Another problem was the existence of many different codes and standards as to what constituted accessible design. Now the 1986 ANSI (American National Standards Institute) specifications for accessible housing incorporate the adaptable housing concept, which is basically to make everything adjustable or easily convertible and to make the general dimensions of spaces suitable for wheelchair use. This is much more satisfactory for disabled people since there are wide variations in extents and kinds of

Family Center study gives three desk effect: adjustable at desired heights.

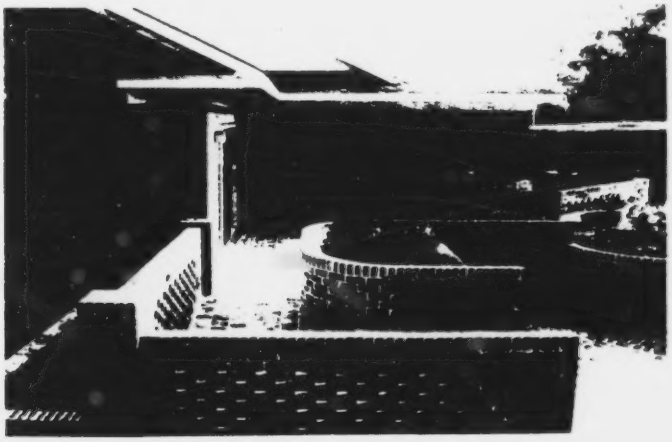


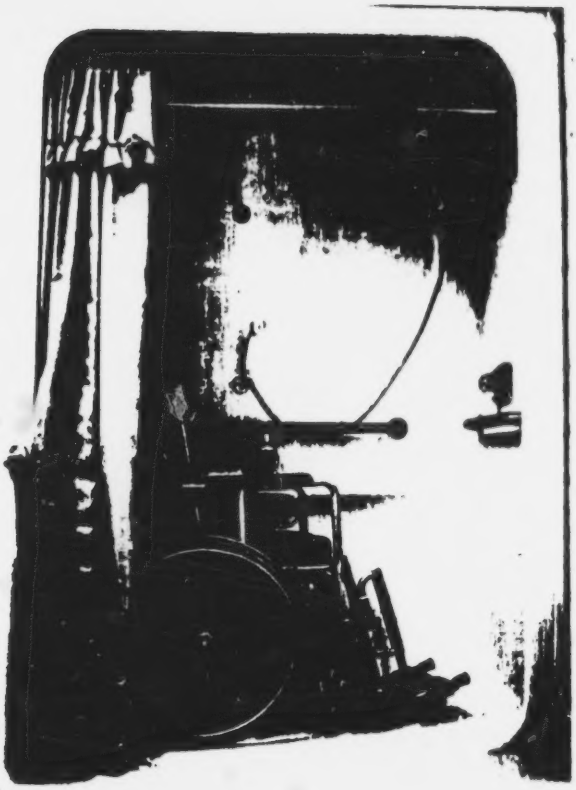
The pocket doors save space, move easily.



Our Host: John Stevens, an Adjustment Specialist in the Independent Living Program at the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, will be our host in touring this model home. He is coming up the hidden front door ramp.

Master bedroom clothes carousel.





The kitchen is full of surprises, including the horizontal oven door (far left) and the hydraulic operated unit that allows the range, sink and cabinet area to move up or down at the touch of a button. There are no back burners.

disabilities and an individual can choose just those adjustments which are best for him or her. Unless a unit is actually modified and used by a disabled person, it remains in the state which is believed to be preferred by the majority of people and so is easily marketable. Adaptable housing is advantageous when disabled and non-disabled persons live together because some portions of the unit can remain unadapted. There is an advantage to the able-bodied person if he or she experiences a temporary disability. Elderly people can remain in such homes longer than in a standard non-accessible one. The built-in ground-level accessibility of an adaptable house makes it possible for an able-bodied person to entertain a disabled guest. Illustrations of adaptable housing features are shown on the next two pages.[13]

The concept of "design for the life span" incorporates the adaptable housing and universal design concepts and almost declares that accessible design is the best design for everyone. This concept is applied primarily to public buildings. To quote from Ruth Lusher:

> Design for the life span is accomplished by incorporating basic access features and universally designed products and elements into a facility to ensure that a building will accommodate with a variety of users, over the life cycle of the facility, and individual people over their life span.[14]

The ideal goal envisioned is a world where all buildings are designed to be usable by all people throughout their lives. It is not hard to imagine that when the baby-boom generation begins to approach elder years, the concept of "design for the life span" will be widely implemented.

A modest but practical alternative for many disabled people is the purchase of a mobile home. Some manufacturers will, for a small additional charge, custom modify a mobile home as part of the manufacturing process. There is a manufacturer, Specialty Homes, Inc. of Hinsdale, Illinois, which specializes in wheelchair-accessible mobile homes. Besides the advantage of accessibility there are the cost advantages of minimal purchase price, minimal maintenance and minimal heating cost. Aid for low income families in financing a mobile home is available under the **1974 Housing and Community Development Act**.[15]

As of 1976, several hundred disabled Americans were living in Guadalajara, Mexico along with 10,000 retirees.[16] There are approximately 150,000 Americans living there now. The reason is that the cost of living in terms of American dollars is very low. A fixed income which would be inadequate in the U. S. will cover all expenses in Mexico, including a full-time personal attendant. With this attendant, architectural barriers are no longer a problem. Another example of low-cost living is

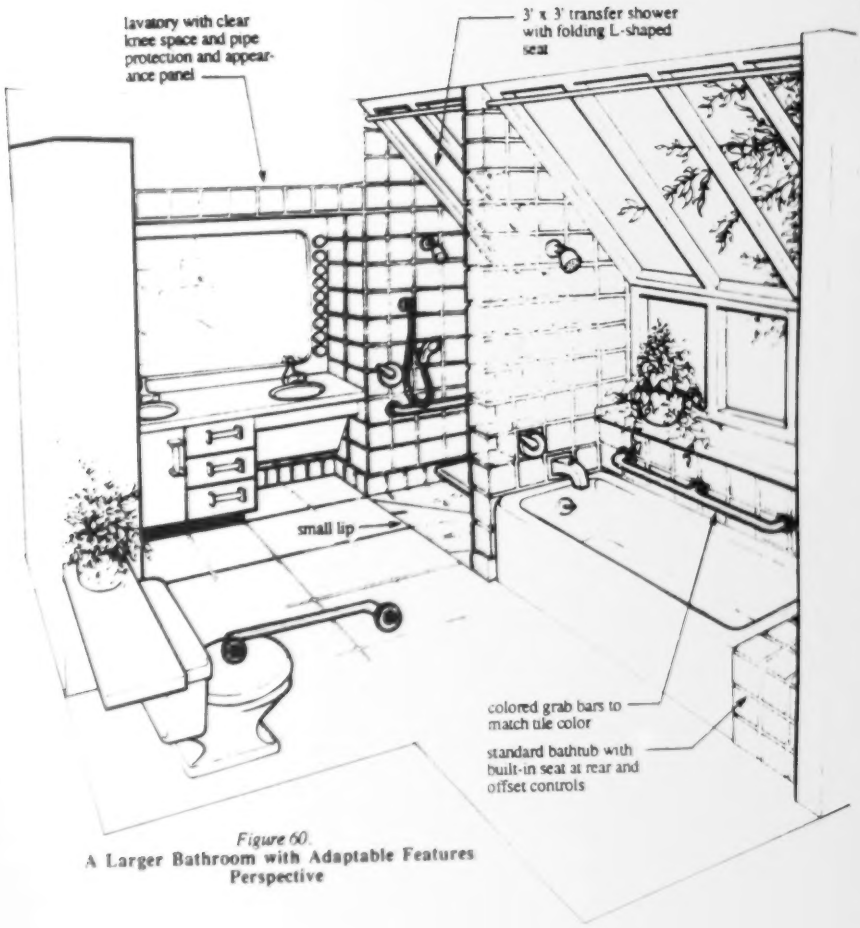

lavatory with clear knee space and pipe protection and appearance panel
3' x 3' transfer shower with folding L-shaped seat
small lip
colored grab bars to match tile color
standard bathtub with built-in seat at rear and offset controls

Figure 60.
A Larger Bathroom with Adaptable Features Perspective

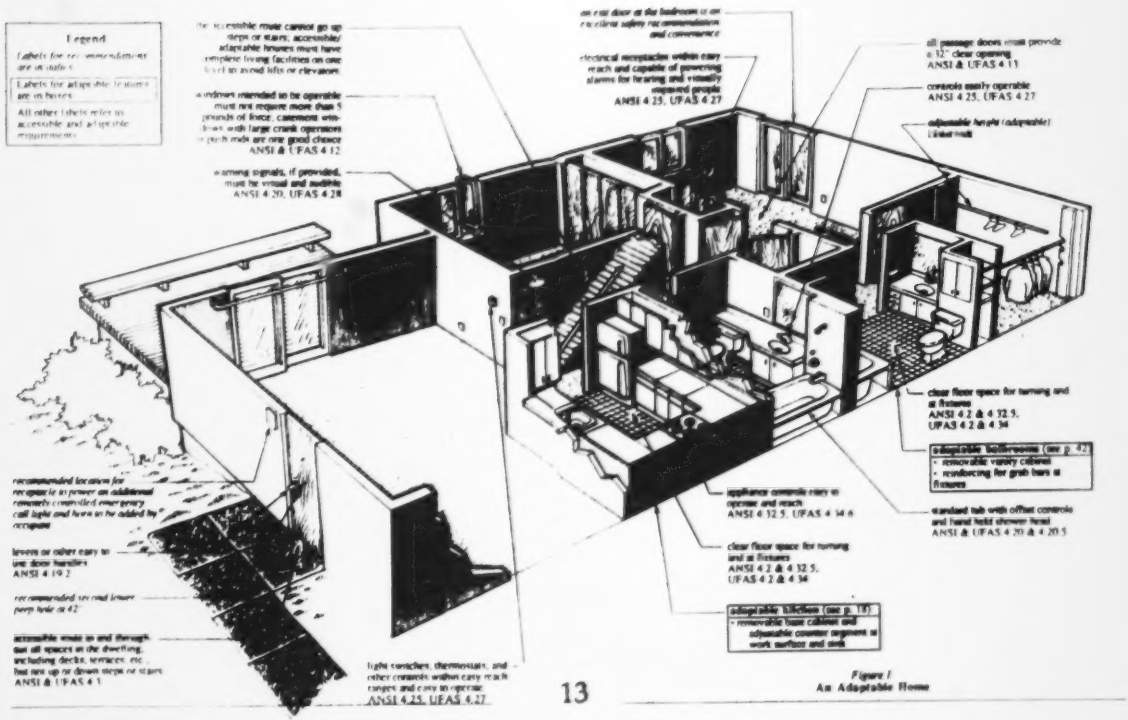
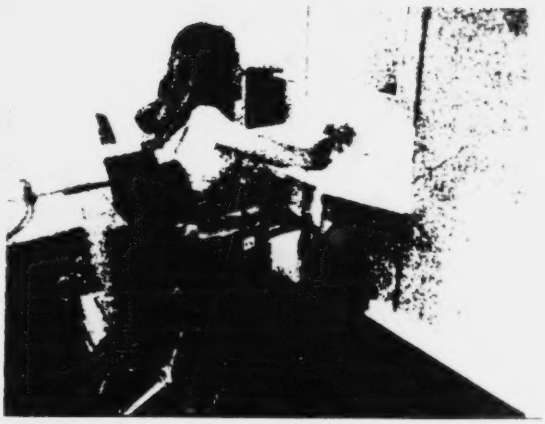

Legend
all passage doors must provide a 32" clear opening ANSI A UFAS 4.13
controls easily operable ANSI 4.25, UFAS 4.27
clear floor space for turning and at fixtures ANSI 4.2 & 4.32.3, UFAS 4.2 & 4.34
standard tub with offset controls and hand held shower head ANSI A UFAS 4.20 & 4.20.5
clear floor space for turning and at fixtures ANSI 4.2 & 4.32.3, UFAS 4.2 & 4.34
accessible route in and through unit all spaces on the dwelling, including decks, terraces, etc. but not up or down steps or stairs ANSI A UFAS 4.1
light switches, thermostats, and other controls within easy reach ranges and easy to operate ANSI 4.25, UFAS 4.27

Figure 1
An Adaptable Home



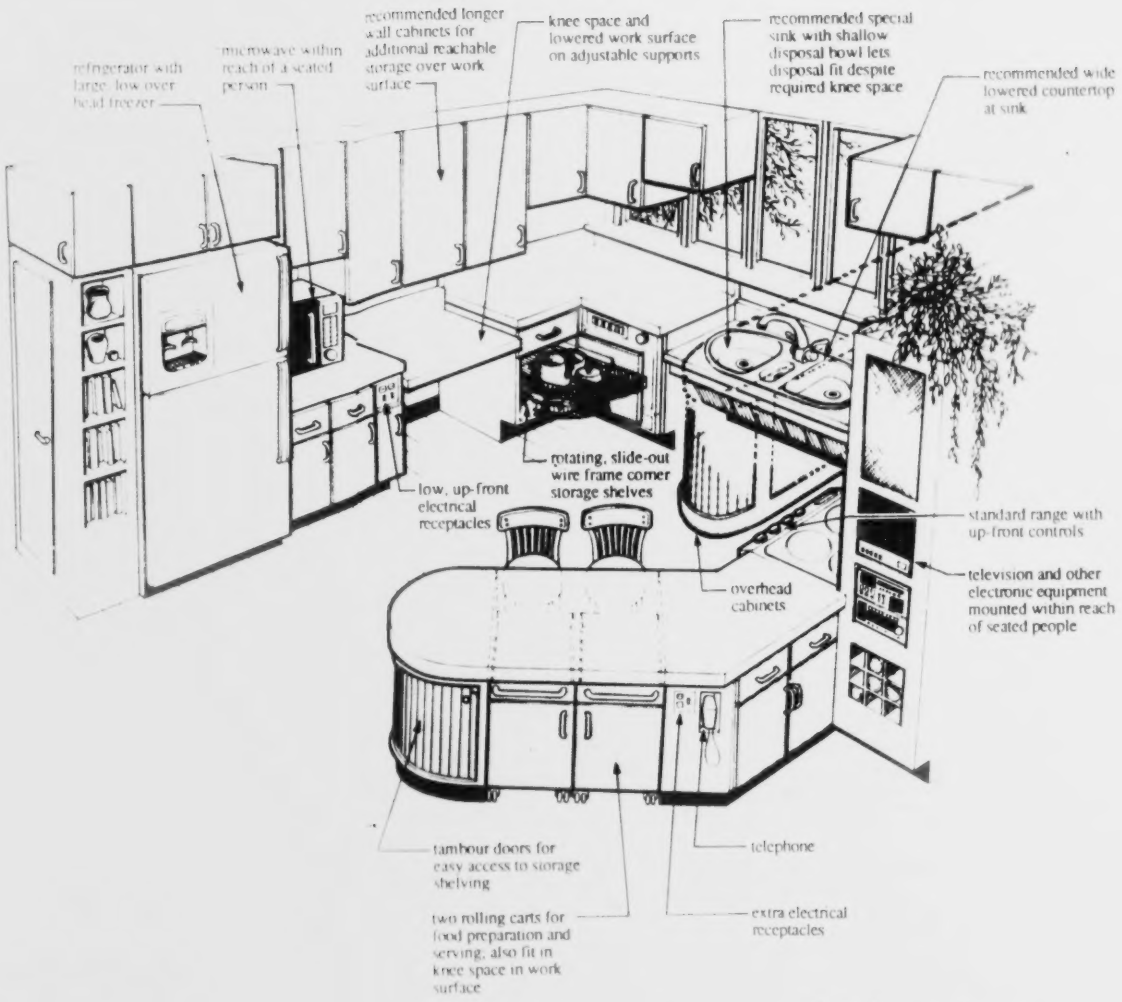

refrigerator with large, low over head freezer
microwave within reach of a seated person
recommended longer wall cabinets for additional reachable storage over work surface
knee space and lowered work surface on adjustable supports
recommended special sink with shallow disposal bowl lets disposal fit despite required knee space
recommended wide lowered countertop at sink
rotating, slide-out wire frame corner storage shelves
low, up-front electrical receptacles
standard range with up-front controls
television and other electronic equipment mounted within reach of seated people
overhead cabinets
tambour doors for easy access to storage shelving
two rolling carts for food preparation and serving, also fit in knee space in work surface
telephone
extra electrical receptacles

Figure 38
An Elaborate Kitchen with Adaptable Features
Perspective

Bangalore, India, which like Guadalajara, is at a high elevation and has a very pleasant climate. English is spoken by all the educated people there and two Americans can live in comfort with a full-time servant for a total of $350 per month.

For those whose disability is too severe for them to function alone or with part-time attendant care in the private housing situations described above, there are some alternative living arrangements available in various places around the U. S. These include transitional living projects, group homes, apartment groupings, public housing projects for the handicapped and elderly, housing projects organized by groups of disabled individuals and housing projects organized by non-profit organizations. All of these represent an endeavor to provide an alternative to remaining in a hospital or nursing home and to reduce the high cost of attendant care by putting an attendant in close proximity to several users. All of these provide supportive social contact among individuals with similar problems but some do not provide sufficient contact with the non-disabled community. Some individuals live in situations of this type only because they are unable to find or afford sufficiently well adapted private housing.[17]

Perhaps the most successful effort to provide for the needs of individuals with severe disabilities while integrating them with the community has been carried out in Sweden by the Fokus Society beginning in 1964. In the words of the founder of the Fokus Society, Sven Olaf Brattgard:

> The Fokus project is based on the principle that disabled people have the same right as all others to a home of their own and that these homes should be integrated with those of the non-disabled. Flats provided by Fokus are primarily meant for severely disabled persons in need of night and day service--most of the 300 residents are wheelchair bound, 70% need help with dressing and going to the lavatory, 30% have to be fed and 25% have to be turned over in bed at night. The need for permanent access to service necessitates concentration of Fokus flats in one block or building so they can be reached easily by members of the service staff.[18]

Individuals with an income pay up to 20% of it for rent and service while those without one are financed by the government. The cost to the government for this subsidy is one-half to two-thirds the cost of a nursing home.

Another well-known project abroad is Het Dorp (the village) in Holland. The founder of Het Dorp, Mr. A. Klapwijk, describes it as follows:

> Every villager has his own home (entrance hall, bed-sitting room, cooking facilities, toilet, shower and washstand). For each row of 10 houses, there is a community center for socializing and a home for a non-uniformed trained helper. Married couples live in double houses converted from larger single homes.[19]

Most of Het Dorp's residents are employed in on-site sheltered workshops. Financing is provided by the government.

PART 5

People with disabilities do not have these disabilities through any fault of their own, although the opposite assumption seems to be implicit in the attitudes of major portions of society. Consciously or unconsciously most members of society feel revulsion toward the disabled. Anyone who has experienced temporary disability ought to know that his or her value as an individual did not and could not diminish or disappear during that disability. Therefore, it ought to be apparent that the attitude of revulsion, which unconsciously results in policies that keep disabled people "out of sight and out of mind," is an unconscionable one which must be rejected at both the individual and policy-making levels.

The "Americans with Disabilities Act" which is expected to be passed shows that this change of attitude is occurring. In time it will help to bring about further improvement in attitudes because it will bring disabled people and the issues affecting them sharply to public attention. Progressively it will bring disabled and non-disabled persons into contact and dispel many myths and fears. "Disability" is only relative to a particular physical and social environment. The present physical and social environment, including various systems of housing, is a crystallization of attitudes which say that there is only a narrow range of right ways to look or to be and that those who do not conform should be ignored or exploited or shunned. Examples of solutions to virtually every housing problem known to physically disabled people can be found in one place or another in the United States. The need is for a much wider availability of these solutions based on a much wider public understanding and support of the disabled as fully valid human beings.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES FOR COMMENTARY

1. Ruth Lusher, "Design for the Life Span," Disabled USA (Washington, D.C. : President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped), Special Issue (December 1987) : 15.

2. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Management of Housing for Handicapped and Disabled Persons : Instructor's Guide. (Washington, D.C. : GPO, 1979), 61.

3. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The Law and Disabled People. (Washington, D.C. : GPO, 1980), 127.

4. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, Office for Handicapped Individuals. Key Federal Regulations Affecting the Handicapped, 1977-1978. (Washington, D.C. : GPO, 1979), 37.

5. The Law and Disabled People, 130-131.

6. Alfred A Katz and Knute Martin. A Handbook of Services for the Handicapped. (Westport, Connecticut : Greenwood Press, 1982), 53.

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U. S. Congress. House. 1988. Speech by Mr. Edwards of California. 100 Cong. 2nd. Sess. Congressional Record (29 June 1988) Vol. 134, H4932.

8. "Major Provisions of Fair-Housing Legislation," Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report 46 (20 August, 1988) : 2348-2350.

9. U. S. Congress. Joint Hearing before the Subcommittee on the Handicapped of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1988. 100 Cong., 2nd Sess., (27 September 1988) 1-9.

10. Laws of Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, PA : Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1965, 1972, 1974, 1976)

11. Dick Dietl, "The Time is Right, The Model House is Here," Disabled USA (Washington, D.C. : President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped), Special Issue (December 1987) : 4-11.

12. Debora Gore Dean, "Universal Design," Disabled USA (Washington, D.C. : President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped), Special Issue (December 1987) : 13-14.

13. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Adaptable Housing : A Technical Manual for Implementing Adaptable Dwelling Unit Specifications. (Raleigh, North Carolina : Designed and developed by Barrier Free Environments, Inc., for the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1987), 1-77.

14. Lusher, 15-16.

15. Gini Laurie, Housing and Home Services for the Disabled (Hagerstown, Maryland : Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 1977), 209-211.

16. Ibid., 154.

17. Management of Housing for Handicapped and Disabled Persons : Instructor's Guide. 182-185.

18. Report of the United Nationals Expert Group Meeting on Barrier Free Design. June 3-8, 1974 (New York, Rehabilitation International, 1975), 17-18.

19. Ibid, 19.

RESOURCE GUIDE: PURPOSE

With regard to housing for the physically disabled adult, the most immediate and important need identified by the Coalition of Active Disabled of Chester County, Inc., is for a housing information and referral service. The Coalition would like to obtain funding to provide such a service. The bottom line, according to the people we spoke with from Chester County agencies, is "there isn't much appropriate housing out there," and "Chester County is a wasteland." At present there seems to be no agency or organization which takes full responsibility for finding suitable housing for the physically disabled and many disabled are inappropriately housed. Disabled people are basically on their own and must search for "needles" in hay that is stacked for the able-bodied. We hope that this **Resource Guide** will begin the development of a useful, or eventually a comprehensive, tool for use by information and referral coordinators who serve the adult (ages 18-59) disabled community.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20410
Phone: (202) 755-5110
Secretary: Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.

A federal agency principally responsible for programs concerned with the nation's housing needs., the development and preservation of the nation's communities, and the provisions of equal housing opportunities for every individual.

Regional Field Office:
105 S. 7th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Phone: (215) 597-2560 West Chester, PA 19380
Officer: Kenneth J. Finlayson

Local Field Office:
Housing Authority of the County of Chester
222 N. Church St.

Phone: (215) 436-9200
Officer: Fred Brown or Bertha Dantzler
Administers public housing & Section 8 programs

Subdivisions:

HUD., Intergovernmental Relations.
HUD Building
Washington, D.C. 20410
Phone: (202) 426-6030
Officer: Kelsey Marshall, disability and elderly issues

Coordinates all departmental programs for the elderly and disabled. Acts as liaison with other federal agencies.

HUD, Elderly and Assisted Housing.
HUD Building
Washington, D.C. 20410
Phone: (202) 755-5720
Director: Lawrence Holdberg

Provides assisted housing for the elderly and the handicapped under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1937.

United States Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
Room 1010 Switzer Building
Washington, D.C. 20202
Phone: (202) 653-7834
Exec. Dir: Lawrence Raffee

It assures that federally funded buildings are accessible for the handicapped.

U. S. Department of Health & Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20201
Phone: (202) 245-6296
Secretary: Otis R. Bowen, M.D.

The cabinet level department of the federal executive branch most concerned with people and most involved with the nation's human concerns.

Regional Office:
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19101 10 N. Church St., Third Floor
Phone: (215) 596-6492 West Chester, PA 19380
Director: Linda Marston

Local Office:
Office of Human Services

Phone: (215) 344-6640
Coordinator: Barbara Wilson

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (Continued)

Subdivision:
National Rehabilitation Information Center — Exec.Dir.: Mark Odum
4407 Eight Street NE. **Phone:** (202) 635-5826 — Washington, D.C. 20017
Voice/TDD: 800-34-NARIC
A resource information center that supplies information on rehabilitation, disabled and related issues.

U. S. Veterans Administration
Local Center: — **Phone:** (215) 383-0265
Coatesville, PA 19320 — **Chief, Social Work Service:** Joseph D. Armstrong
Some funding for housing adaptations for veterans with service-related disabilities.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, ETC.

The Association for Persons with Severe Handicaps (TASH)
7010 Roosevelt Way NE. — **Phone:** (206) 523-8446
Seattle, WA 98115 — **Exec. Dir.:** Liz Lindley
An advocacy group for severely handicapped to help them obtain dignified living in an integrated community setting, and place them in schools and jobs.

Council of American Building Officials
5203 Liesburg Pike — **Phone:** (703) 931-4533
Falls Church, VA 22041 — **President:** Richard P. Kuchnicki
Provides review board for the American National Standards Institute handicapped accessibility standards, which ensures that buildings and facilities are accessible to the physically handicapped.

UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Key Senate Committee:
Senate Banking, Housing, & Urban Affairs Comm.
SD-534 20510
Phone: (202) 224-7391
Chair: Donald Riegle

Key House Committee:
House Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs Comm.
2129 RHOB 20515
Phone: (202) 225-4247
Chair: Henry Gonzalez

United States Senators from Pennsylvania:

Senator H. John Heinz III (R PA) of Pittsburgh.
277 SROB
Washington, DC 20510-3801
Phone: (202) 224-6324

Senator Arlen Specter (R PA) of Philadelphia.
303 SHOB
Washington, DC 20510-3801
Phone: (202) 224-4254

United States Congressmen from Pennsylvania:

Rep. Richard T. Schulze (R PA-5)
2369 RHOB
Washington DC 20515-3805
Phone: (202) 225-5761
District office:
Suite 204
10 S. Leopard Rd.
Paoli, PA 19301-1487
Phone: (215) 648-0555

Rep. Robert S. Walker (R PA-16)
RHOB
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: (202) 225-2411
District office:
Box 69
Cochranville, PA 19330
Phone: (215) 593-2155

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

State Senators:

The Hon. Noah Wenger (R-36)
Senate Post Office
Harrisburg, PA 17120
Phone: (717) 787-4420
District Office:
1248 West Main St.
Ephrata, PA 17522
Phone: (717) 738-1600

The Hon. Earl M. Baker (R-19)
Senate Post Office
Harrisburg, PA 17120
Phone: (717) 787-5709
District Office:
206 W. Lancaster Ave.
Paoli, PA 19301
Phone: (215) 296-7828

State Representatives:

The Hon. Arthur D. Hershey (R-13)
PO Box 69
Cochranville, PA 19330
Phone: (717) 783-6435; (215) 593-6565

The Hon. Sam Morris (D-155)
RD#2, PO Box 360
Pottstown, PA 19464
Phone: (717) 783-1815; (215) 384-8955

The Hon. Elinor Z. Taylor (R-156)
13 W. Miner St.
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: (717) 783-3737; (215) 436-4433

The Hon. Peter R. Vroon (R-157)
Suite A, Station Square 2
N. Valley Rd. & E. Central Ave.
Paoli, PA 19301
Phone: (717) 783-0157; (215) 647-5776

The Hon. Joseph R. Pitts (R-158)
905 Mitchell Farm Lane
Kennett Square, PA 19348
Phone: (717) 787-6000; (215) 444-4581

The Hon. Robert J. Flick (R-167)
229 W. Lancaster Ave.
Devon, PA 19333
Phone: (717) 787-8579; (215) 688-8002

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICES OF INTEREST

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
1062 Lancaster Ave.
Rosemont, PA 19010
Phone: (215) 525-1810
Case workers have access to a housing specialist
Some funding for housing adaptations when it makes entry into the workforce a possibility.

Board of Chester County Commissioners
Chester County Courthouse
West Chester, PA 19380
Office Phone: (215) 344-6100
Irene B. Brooks: (215) 344-6209
D. T. Marrone: (215) 344-6031
Patricia M. Baldwin: (215) 344-6199

Chester County Planning Commission
Dague Building, 2nd Floor
235 West Market St.
West Chester, PA 19382
Phone: (215) 344-6285
Officer: Louise Wilson

Redevelopment Authority of the County of Chester
117 W. Gay St.
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: (215) 344-6770
Housing Rehabilitation Specialist: Tony Decicci

Homemaker/Health Services, Inc.
255 Lionville Rd.
PO Box 212
Downingtown, PA 19335
Phone: (215) 873-8800
Service: Meals-on-Wheels, Home health care
Four area coordinators are available.

LOCAL INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital
414 Paoli Pike
Malvern, PA 19355
Phone: (215) 647-3150
Case Aide: 640-3988, Susan Nace

Chester County Cares
(Division of Community Service Council of Chester Co.)
2 South Wayne St.
West Chester, PA 19382
Phone: 436-4040
Director: Ann Fussel

Oxford Neighborhood Services Center
35 N. Third St.
Oxford, PA 19363
Phone: 869-8557; 932-8557
Director: Louise Andress

Resources for Living Independently Center
4721 Pine St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143-1809 Swarthmore, PA 19081
Phone: 471-2265
Information & Referral Coordinator: Suzanne Bacal

United Cerebral Palsy Assoc. of Chester Co
1826 Strasburg Rd.
West Chester, PA 19382
Phone: 486-0497
Dir. of Agency Services: Gail Hoffman

Coalition of Active Disbled of Chester Co., Inc.
PO Box 2311
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 436-6502
President: Judy Stark

Phoenixville Area Community Services (PACS)
228A Church St. (Ground floor)
Phoenixville, PA 19460
Phone: 933-1105
Directors: Lois Gould, Shirley Imbriani

Resources for Living Independently Center
225 S. Chester Rd.

Phone: 543-7650
County CIL Coordinator: Ann Cope

STANDARDS

American National Standard Institute, Inc. (ANSI)
1430 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10018

ANSI is the United States clearinghouse and coordinating body for voluntary standards activity on the national level. The ANSI standard for **Buildings and facilities- providing accessibility and usability for physically handicapped people** is ANSI **A117.1-1986**, available from ANSI, listed above.

DATABASES

ABLEDATA- lists over 14,000 commercially available devices for rehabilitation and independent living.
By the Newington Childrens Hospital, Newington, Ct. (formerly by NRIC below)
Available on BRS: "ABLE"

REHABDATA- a bibliographic database that lists rehabilitation research reports and related documents.
By the National Rehabilitation Information Center (see above for address).
Available on BRS: "NRIC"

Contact:
Marion Hall, ABLEDATA, National Rehabilitation Information Center, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Resources, 4407 8th St., N.E., Washington, DC 20017 **Phone: (202) 635-6090 or (800) 346-2742**

SOURCE FOR FEDERAL GRANTS

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.
PR Ex 2.20:988 (Annual), published in June of every year; update published in December.

It contains 1,088 assistance programs administered by 51 federal agences. It provides current information on federal programs, projects, services and activities which provide assistance to the American public. Grants for the disabled are scattered throughout this resource depending on the type of need or service required.

SELECTED LIST OF ADULT NURSING HOMES IN CHESTER COUNTY

Chatham Acres Nursing Home
London Grove Road
Chatham, PA 19318
Phone: 869-2456
Intermediate care, monthly basis

Colonial Acres Personal Care Home
Route 282
Glenmoore, PA 19343
Phone: 942-2022
Permanent, vacation & day care-ambulatory adults

Devon Manor
235 Lancaster Ave.
Devon, PA 19333
Phone: 688-8080
Several levels of short/long term care

Hickory House Nursing Home, Inc.
Box 84, Rte 3
Honey Brook, PA 19344
Phone: 273-2915
Skilled nursing facility

Oxford Manor - The Steward Home
7 Locust St.
Oxford, PA 19363
Phone: 932-2900
Intermediate nursing care

Pocopson Home (County of Chester)
1695 Lenape Rd.
West Chester, PA 19382
Phone: 793-1212
Long term health care, adults of all ages

SUBSIDIZED HOUSING IN CHESTER COUNTY

(Limited income, eligibility criteria)

Apartments for Modern Living
Bernard & Matlack Streets
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 431-4455, Madeline Colflesh

Coatesville Towers
339 Lincoln Highway
Coatesville, PA 19320
Phone: 384-0120, June Harkins

St. James Place
350 Pennsylvania Avenue
Downingtown, PA 19335
Phone: 269-9366, Jack Lyons

Vincent Heights Apartments
333 Vincent Heights Circle
Spring City, PA 19475
Phone: 948-6602, Dinane Wassel

Chester County Housing Authority
222 N. Church St.
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 436-9200, Mrs. Byrd

PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING IN CHESTER COUNTY

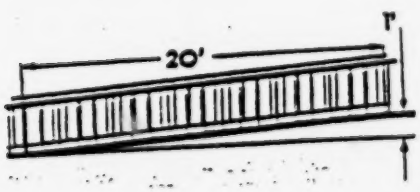
(Limited Disabled Access Units)

Monticello Court
700 E. Marshall St.
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 436-4226

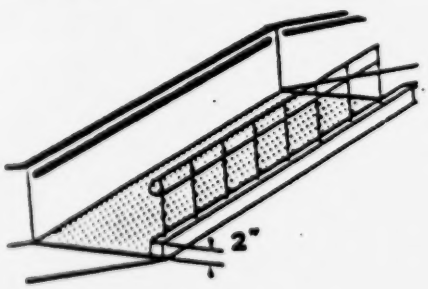
Seven Oaks
300 E. Marshall St.
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 692-1881

Waterview Apartments
Two Waterview Rd.
West Chester, PA 19380
Phone: 692-5050

Sidewalk & Ramp Handrails



Ramps Protective Edges



SELECTED PHILADELPHIA AREA CONTRACTORS HOME/VAN MODIFICATIONS

Access for the Handicapped, Inc.
Ham Malek
315 West Broad St.
Bethlehem, PA 18018-5526
Phone: (215) 867-8700

Barrier Free Construction/Design
Francis DeSabatino II
PO Box 88
New Castle, DE 19720
Phone: (302) 322-8833

ReDex
James Decembrino
611 County Line Rd.
Huntington Valley, PA 19006
Phone: (215) 357-6002

Med Equip Contracts
Cecilia Giese
PO Box 12100
Baltimore, MD 21281-2100
Phone: (301) 342-3445 (Collect ok)

Del-Val (Vans)
Steve Visco
237 Fawn Hill Road
Broomall, PA 19008
Phone: (215) 353-0714

SELECTED CATALOGS OF PRODUCTS USED BY THE DISABLED

Barrier-Free Design Equipment & Aids Catalog
Miriam King and Robert Williams
Michigan Ctr. for a Barrier-Free Environment
West Bloomfield, MI 48033

Kohler Hospital Plumbing Products
Catalog (H-300)
Kohler Co.
Kohler, WI 53044

Handbook for Design: Specially Adapted Housing
Veterans Administration
Washington, DC 20420

Sears Home Health Care Catalog
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Sears Tower
Chicago, IL 60684

U.S. General Tools and Hardware
U.S. General Supply Corp., 100
Commercial St., Dept. BHG
Plainview, NY 11803

Paralyzed Veterans of America
4330 East-West Hwy.
Washington, DC 20014
Titles: Home in a Wheelchair, Wheelchair Bathrooms, Wheelcair in a Home; Wheelchair in the Kitchen

SELECTED HUD SPONSORED BOOKS AND RESOURCE GUIDES

Adaptable Housing: A Technical Manual for Implementing Adaptable Dwelling Unit Specifications, by Barrier Free Environments, Inc., 1987, 77p.

This HUD sponsored report contains general and technical information on designing and building adaptable units. It is intended for builders, developers, housing managers, architects, product manufacturers, government and building code officials. It explains adaptable features as specified in national and Federal standards, ANSI 1986, and UFAS 1984.

Assessing Housing Needs for Persons with Disabilities: A guide and Resource Book, by John M. Agosta, Mary Ann Allard, and Valerie J. Bradley, et al., Human Services Research Institute 1984, 269p.

The resource book provides a general guide for conducting a needs assessment as well as related and technical and supplementary materials needed to aid decision-making in assessing housing needs for disabled persons.

Selected Resource Guide on Accessible Environments for the Disabled, HUD, August 1984.

Selected Resources on Public Housing, HUD, September, 1986.

The above books and resource guides are available from **HUD User** for a fee:
HUD User
P.O. Box 280
Germantown, MD 20874-0280
Phone: (800) 245-2691 or (301) 251-5154

MAJOR U.S. HOUSING LEGISLATION IMPACTING THE HANDICAPPED

(Note: PL=Public Law; CFR=Code of Federal Regulations)

United States Housing Act, 1937, amended by the Housing and Community Development Act, 1974.

Section 8	93 PL 383	24 CFR 882

Direct payments to housing owners to reduce disabled tenants' rent. Can also pay mortgages.

Housing Act of 1959

Section 202	86 PL 372	24 CFR 885

Direct governmental loans for new construction or rehabilitation.

National Housing Act, 1934

Section 231	73 PL 479	24 CFR 231

HUD insured private mortgage loans for handicapped or elderly.

Section 232	73 PL 479	24 CFR 232

HUD mortgage insurance for skilled nursing homes and intermedite care facilities.

Section 235	73 PL 479	24 CFR 235

HUD insured private mortgage loans useful for landicapped people seeking single-family homes.

MAJOR PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION IMPACTING THE HANDICAPPED

(Note: P.L.=Page Location)

Act of September 1, 1965, P.L. 459, No. 235

Requires that certain buildings and facilities constructed with Commonwealth funds adhere to certain principles, standards and specifications to make the same accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped and provides for enforcement.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ABOVE ACT:

Act of May 17, 1972, P.L. 294, No.73
Changes requirements for rest rooms.

Act of October 2, 1974, P.L. 658, No.216
Extends the provisions of the act to certain additional buildings and structures.

Act of July 9, 1976, P.L. 928, No.176
Provides for limited exemptions from the provisions of Act No.235; created an Advisory Board, providing for its powers and duties and adding to the powers and duties of the Secretary of Labor & Industry.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The user for this bibliography is the Executive Committee of the **Coalition of Active Disabled of Chester County, Inc.** The organization is a support, advocacy and consumer group made up of individuals who are physically disabled, mentally alert and between the ages of 18 and 59 years. It also includes able-bodied individuals who wish to support the goals of the group. The president of the Coalition is **Judy Stark** and she has served as our primary resource in defining the needs of the group to be served by this bibliography. Initially she wished us to address the issues of housing, transportation and care. A manual search of the GPO Monthly Catalog indicated that we must focus on a single issue. Judy asked us to focus on the issue of providing affordable, accessible housing for the handicapped (the word "handicapped" is the primary term used in LC cataloging and throughout government documents although the word "disabled" is preferred within the disabled community). Combining the two search terms "Housing" and "Handicapped" has resulted in more than 500 citations of government documents, of which 80% to 90% seem to be relevant to the needs of the user. Although only a small portion of these will fit into the confines of this bibliography, we intend to turn over to the user all of the materials which we have obtained.

In order to address these needs, our bibliography was compiled in the following manner: after several time-consuming, individual efforts at manual searching of the GPO Monthly Catalog and other resources, we found that by doing online searches in several databases found on Dialog and BRS, we were able to pull together a more organized, chronological listing (from latest to earliest in each database) of government resources. Therefore, the majority of citations in the bibliography came from these online searches. A few of the older citations were located by manual searches of the Drexel Library card catalog and its indexes. Citation format varies depending upon the type of information given in each of the resources listed, but is consistent within each database. Sample entries were not included because the format has clearly labelled each element needed for obtaining or purchasing the abstracts and/or documents.

Our user should be able to access most of the documents in this bibliography at the government depository library located at West Chester University, which is a few blocks from Coalition headquarters (ask for Mary Anne Burns Duffy). The user can call 436-2869 or visit this library with the desired SuDocs numbers in order to view, copy, borrow or order documents through interlibrary loan. If they are not readily available at this source, they can be ordered directly from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. GPO, Washington,

DC, from the National Technical Information Serice (U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161), or by purchasing directly by means of stock number from the GPO bookstore in Philadelphia(597-0677, Robert Morris Building, 100 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, PA 19103).

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

From the Drexel Library Card Catalog: (Visit Drexel Library to use this bibliography)

Call #: Ref Table Z7164.H8.H6X Gen **Subject Heading:** Housing - Congresses.
Title: Housing and planning references, new series. (A bimonthly bibliography)
Holdings: No. 1- , June/Aug. 1965-
Publisher: Washington, DC : U. S. Library of the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

From the GPO Monthly Catalog: (Manual Searching)

Volume: May 1985, p. 261 **Entry #:** 85-11655 **Subject heading in Index:** Housing
SuDoc #: Y 4.Ag 4:S.prt.98-257 **Item #:** 1009-B-1(print), 1009-C-1 (microfiche) **OCLC:** 11564558
Series: 98th Congress, 2d session; S. print 98-257; Com. print, order from Washington, DC 20510 (paper).
Title: Section 202 housing for the elderly and handicapped : a national survey : an information paper
Author: Prepared by the staff of the Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate.
Publisher: Washington : U.S. G.P.O., 1984.

Volume: August 1947, p. 986 **Entry Heading:** Senate - Banking and Currency Committee, Senate-Housing
Subject heading in Index: Housing - Veterans - Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled, Reports
Title: Housing for disabled veterans, report to accompany S.1293 [to authorize assistance to certain veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of nature of their service-connected disabilities] ; submitted by Mr. McCarthy. July 8, legislative day July 7, 1947. (S.rp. 461, 80th Cong. 1st Sess.)
Order information: Order from the Senate Committee.

From the GPO Monthly Catalog: (Online Searching on Dialog #66)

Entry #: 1603122 **SuDoc #:** Y 4.Ag 4/2-H 81/22 **LCCN #:** gp 89006999 **Item #:** 1009-B-2 (print), 1009-C-2 (microfiche) **Technical Report #:** Comm. pub.no. 100-681 (U.S. Congress. House. Select Comm. on Aging)
Shipping List #: 88-741-P **Price:** none listed **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 108p., bibliographies.
Title: Housing crisis: section 202 funding : hearing before the Select Committee on Aging, House of Representatives, One Hundredth Congress, second session, June 20, 1988.
Corporate Source: U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Aging.
Publisher: Washington : U.S. G.P.O., 1988.

Entry #: 0110489 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.6/3-H 19/part. **LCCN #:** gp 80018831 **Item #:** 582-E
Stock #: 023-000-00601-4 **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 537-24 **Price:** $4.75 **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 139p.
Title: Management of housing for handicapped and disabled persons : participant's workbook.
Corporate Sources: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research and also Temple University. Center for Social Policy and Community Development.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of Housing and Urban Development("HUD" from hereon), Office of Policy Development and Research, 1980.
Description: One of 18 workbooks in a housing management curriculum developed by HUD and Center for Social Policy and Community Development, School of Social Administration, Temple University, Feb. 1979. Includes bibliographical references.

Entry #: 0110488 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.6/3-H 19/inst. **LCCN #:** gp 80018830 **Item #:** 582-E
Stock #: 023-000-0600-6 **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 537-6 **Price:** $6.50 **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 248p.
Title: Management of housing for handicapped and disabled persons : instructor's guide.
Corporate Sources: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research and also Temple University. Center for Social Policy and Community Development.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1980.
Description: One of 18 workbooks in a housing management curriculum developed by HUD and Center for Social Policy and Community Development, School of Social Administration, Temple University, Feb. 1979. Includes bibliographical references.

Entry #: 0088595 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.2-M 71/6 **LCCN #:** gp 79020487 **Item #:** 582
Stock #: 023-000-00393-7 **Series #:** none **Price:** $1.80 **Doc. Type:** not listed, 47p.
Title: Mobile homes : alternative housing for the handicapped.
Corporate Sources: Saint Andrews Presbyterian College and U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1977.

Entry #: 0084913 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.2-En 8/4 **LCCN #:** gp 79016805 **Item #:** 582
Stock #: 023-000-00516-6 **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 405 **Price:** $4.75 **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 150p.
Title: Access to the built environment : a review of the literature.
Author: Edward Steinfeld and others.
Corporate Sources: Syracuse University and U.S. Dept. of HUD. Office of Policy Development and Research.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1979.
Description: Prepared for HUD under contract H-2200 to Syracuse Univ., April 1979. Includes bibliographies.

Entry #: 0084909 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.2-C 82/2 **LCCN #:** gp 79016801 **Item #:** 582
Stock #: 023-000-00514-0 **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 403 **Price:** $3.50 **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 81p.
Title: A cost-benefit analysis of accessibility.
Author: Deborah J. Chollet.
Corporate Sources: Syracuse University and U.S. Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1979.
Description: Prepared for HUD under contract H-2200 to Syracuse Univ., April 1979. Includes bibliographies.

Entry #: 0084906 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.2-B 86/5 **LCCN #:** gp 79016798 **Item #:** 582
Stock #: 023-000-00510-7 **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 398 **Price:** $4.75 **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 153p.
Title: The estimated cost of accessible buildings.
Authors: Steven Schroeder and Edward Steinfeld.
Corporate Sources: Syracuse University and U.S. Dept. of HUD. Office of Policy Development and Research.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1979.
Description: Prepared for HUD under contract H-2200 to Syracuse Univ., April 1979. Includes bibliographies.

Entry #: 0076246 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.2-E1 2/9 **LCCN #:** gp 79008137 **Item #:** 582
Stock #: none **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 301 **Price:** none listed **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 143p.
Title: Housing for the elderly and handicapped : the experience of the Section 202 program from 1959 to 1977.
Corporate Source: U.S. Dept. of HUD. Office of Policy Development and Research. Division of Policy Studies.
Publisher: Wash. : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, Div. of Policy Studies, 1979.

Entry #: 0066752 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.6/6-4571.1/rev. **LCCN #:** gp 79010005 **Item #:** none
Stock #: none **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 398 **Price:** varies **Doc. Type:** Serial, currently pub.
Title: Direct loan program for the elderly or handicapped.
Corporate Source: U.S. Dept. of HUD. Office of Housing.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Housing, 19--
Description: A HUD Handbook. 4571.1 REV. Notice H 78-118 (HUD).

Entry #: 0020081 **SuDoc #:** HH 1.2-En 8/3/v.1-3 **LCCN #:** gp 77011295 **Item #:** 582
Stock #: none **Series #:** HUD-PDR ; 163-1 through ...163-3 **Price:** none
Doc. Type: Monograph, 3v.
Title: Access to the environment : a series of reference documents on the design and development of site facilities to make them barrier free to the physically handicapped and disabled.
Prepared by: American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation
Corporate Sources: U.S. Dept. of HUD. Office of Policy Development and Research. Architectural and Transportation Bariers Compliance Board and the American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1977.
Description: Issued July 1977, prepared under contract (H-2002-R) with the Office of Policy Development and Research, Dept. of HUD, and Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. Includes bibliography.

Entry #: 0010881 **SuDoc #:** Y 3.B 27-2 F 87/v.1-2 **LCCN #:** HV3022A72 **Item #:** none
Stock #: none **Series #:** none **Price:** none listed **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 2v.
Title: Report to the President and to the Congress on housing needs of handicapped individuals.
Variant Title: Housing needs of handicapped individuals; Freedom of choice.
Cover Title: Freedom of choice.
Corporate Source: Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.
Publisher: Washington : Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 1975.
Description: Includes transcript of oral and written testimony presented at national hearing on housing for handicapped individuals held in Chicago, Ill, June 9-10, 1975.

From the GPO Monthly Catalog: (Online Searching on BRS)

Entry #: 88006895 **SuDoc #:** HH 1-6-3: AD 1 **LCCN #:** none **Item #:** 582-E (microfiche)
Shipping list #: 88-3-P Nov. 1987 **Series #:** HUD-1124-PDR-P **Price:** none listed
Doc. Type: Monograph, 77p.
Title: Adaptable housing : a technical manual for implementing adaptable dwelling unit specifications.
Cover Title: Marketable accessible housing for everyone.
Designed and Developed by: Barrier Free Environments, Inc., for the U.S. Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research.
Publisher: Washington : U.S. Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1987.

Entry #: 82005475 **SuDoc #:** GA 1/13/CED 81-45 SUM **LCCN #:** none **Item #:** 546-D (microfiche)
Stock #: none **Series #:** CED-81-45 **Price:** none listed **Doc. Type:** Report, (x)p.
Title: Weaknesses in the planning and utilization of rental housing for persons in wheelchairs : report to the Congress : summary.
Cover title: "June 19, 1981".
Author: U.S. General Accounting Office, by the Comptroller General of the United States.
Publisher: Washington : U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981.

Entry #: 79018362 **SuDoc #:** none **LCCN #:** none **Item #:** none **Stock #:** none **Series #:** none
Price: none listed **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 66p.
Title: The built environment for the elderly and the handicapped : a selective bibliography. 2d ed., rev.
Author: U.S. Dept. of HUD. Library Division.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Administration, Library Division, 1979.

Entry #: 79004434 **SuDoc #:** HH 1-23:H 75-3 **LCCN #:** none **Item #:** 581-D
Stock #: none **Series #:** HUD-PDR; 325 **Price:** $2.30 **Doc. Type:** Monograph, 2v.
Title: Small group homes for the handicapped and disabled : an annotated bibliography.
Author: Jean D. Bertelsen.
Corporate Source: Prepared for Dept. of HUD under contract #H-2485, by National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1977.

From the Government Reports and Announcements Index by the National Technical Information Service: (Online searching on Dialog #6)

Abstract #: 964642 **NTIS Order #:** PB83-802686 **Source Codes:** 055665000 **Doc.Type:** Bibliography, 124p.
Journal Announcement: GRAI8310 **Price:** PC NO1/MF NO1 ($55.00, paper or michrofiche)
Title: Housing for the handicapped, 1964-1982 (A bibliography with abstracts).
Publisher: Springfield, Va. : National Technical Information Service, 1983.
Description: Special requirements in housing for physically as well as mentally handicapped persons are described. Design criteria and plans for residential facilities are reviewed, needs, standards, and innovations for buildings, grounds and access routes are included. Also included are reports on the philosophy behind decentralized group living.

Abstract #: 945895 **NTIS Order #:** PB83-123281 **Source Codes:** 061062000
Journal Announcement: GRAI8304 **Price:** PC A11/MF A01 ($28.95,paper; $6.95, microfiche)
Doc. Type: Final report, 229p. **Contract #:** HUD-H-2627 **Report #:** HUD-0002332
Title: Cost and marketability of housing for the physically handicapped : final report.
Author: E. Lee Fisher
Sponsor: Dept. of HUD, Office of Policy Development and Research.
Publisher: Rockville, MD : NAHB Research Foundation, Inc., 1981.
Description: This study investigates the cost and marketability of accessible housing for the physically handicapped through the construction and evaluation of single-family and multi-family units built according to the proposed new American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standard A117.1.

Abstract #: 764785 **NTIS Order #:** SHR-0002942 **Source Codes:** 061066000
Journal Announcement: GRAI8013 **Price:** PC A08/MF A01 ($21.95,paper; $6.95, microfiche)
Doc.Type: Training manual, 159p. **Contract #:** SRS-56-71131
Title: Housing handicapped and disabled persons. A training manual.
Author: Joanne Hogue
Sponsor: Office of Human Development, Office of Developmental Disabilities.
Publisher: Washington : National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1978.
Note: See also companion document, SHR-0002941. Executive Summary available from PROJECT SHARE, PO Box 2309, Rockville, Md 20852 as SHR-0002941/ES.
Description: This training manual is designed to assist individuals and groups involved in the development of residential living environments for persons with physical and/or mental handicaps. Handicapped individuals are eligible for assistance under programs administered by HUD and the Farmers Home Administration in the Dept. of Agriculture.

Abstract #: 676633 **NTIS Order #:** HRP-0026452/3 **Doc.Type:** Journal article, 6p.
Journal Announcement: GRAI7826 **Price:** not available NTIS, ask depository library to obtain copy of article.
Title: Small group independent living experiment for the physically handicapped.
Authors: Don M. Rice, Harry E. Hinton, and Donald W. Conover.
Journal: Pub. in Human Factors, v.20 no.3, p.365-370, June 1978.
Description: An experimental attempt to provide family type housing accommodations for a group of handicapped persons is described. Primary criteria in development of the residence were low cost and wheelchair accessibility.

Abstract #: 674728 **NTIS Order #:** PB-284 846/3 **Report #:** VA/PAM-26-13 **Doc. Type:** Pamphlet, 69p.
Journal Announcement: GRAI7825 **Price:** PC A04/MF A01 ($13.95, paper; $6.95, microfiche)
Title: Handbook for design : specially adapted housing (final report).
Publisher: Washington : Veterans Administration, Dept. of Veterans Benefits, 1978.
Description: The pamphlet provides assistance to the physically handicapped veteran and the architect/designer in producing the best possible home for the veteran.

Abstract #: 674703 **NTIS Order #:** PB-284 795/2 **Report #:** UI-1232-1; NSF/PRA-7682314/1/8
Journal Announcement: GRAI7825 **Price:** PC A07/MF A01 ($21.95, paper; $6.95, microfiche)
Contract #: NSF-PRA76-82314 **Document Type:** Report, 127p.
Title: The application of technological developments to physically disabled people (final report).
Authors: Joseph La Rocca and Jerry S. Turem
Sponsor: National Science Foundation, Division of Policy Research and Analysis.
Publisher: Washington : Urban Institute, 1978. (Continued on next page)

Description: This report aggregates information obtained through review of existing literature, discussions with disabled persons, interviews with researchers and administrators employed in the development or adaptation of technologies to aid the handicapped, and site visits to edcuational institutions for handicapped students, in order to analyze the effect of technological developments on disabled people.

From Public Affairs Information Service International: (Online search on Dialog #49)

Entry #: 346023 **Order #:** 791803678 **Document Type:** Journal articles
Title: New approaches to providing homes for independent living (four articles).
Journal: Challenge, 11:9-17 November 1980.
Publisher: Dept. of HUD.

Entry #: 346023 **Order #:** 791803678 **Document Type:** Monograph, 119p. **Series:** HUD-H-429
Title: U.S. housing developments for the elderly or handicapped.
Author: Prepared by the Office of multifamily housing development.
Publisher: Washington : Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Housing, 1979.